1: Hollis G-i (ca. 1894-1904) 1905
FL12 Masai FL12

824 [302] Ilgumaiyuk ntwa 'ila iseelare useiye 'nesemi.

8. Ol-oiveroi. Ninye epej il-muran, nedulig 'n-guk enyena, nesirie 'l-oñgoi, nerooku.

[386] 9. Ol-dala. Ninye ejipye 'ligorîyuk oo 'n-doiye 'l-benek i-enghenga.

[415] [251] 10. Ol-bili. Ninye eitobiriaki 'l-tiali e-'nisibo.

used by the Masai to mix with oil, with which they anoint their bodies.

8. *Morus uniflora*, Vahl. The warriors burn this plant and obtain a black dye from the ashes, with which they colour their shields.

9. Women and girls place the leaves of *Ricinus communis*, L., under their iron armlets and anklets to prevent them from chafing the skin.

10. *Commiphora sp.* Honey barrels are made of the wood of this tree.

'L-emon le-'n-gina.

How fire is obtained.

372 [984] Ten eidor il-Masaae e epwo en-eolakwa, ore pe ehay e-wtji nemany, ne'yan arnki nolañgu ol-piron e en-dosis, niñgoru 'l-mur nabo 'l-kujit otôito, neipiro en-gima te-pise-loo oo nertodim, neimuk, nepik im-benek e-'nki, nepili-kâk kumuk, nepwtau 'lorîyuk pikin aaya en-gima t-inne.

When the Masai move and go far*, the men take with them, or cut on the spot where they intend to stay, a hard pointed stick and a flat piece of wood. They then search for some donkey's dung or dry grass, and produce fire in the centre of the new kraal by drilling the stick into a hole in the wood. When the fire has reached the grass they set light to some leaves of *Cordia ovalis* and throw wood on to the fire. The women obtain their fire from the one which the men have made.

[131] Ntje 'l-Masaae ol-piro ol-lee e en-dosis e-ñgurîyôni eye.

The Masai say that the hard stick is a man and the flat piece of wood his wife.

[124] Ore 'l-kûk enitauyki ol-piron ol-ñgolili e ol-pus le-[illegible] ore 'l-kûk kenitauyeki en-dosis 'l-kûk pikin enata 'ng-ejit, nnua ol-dorpoi, arai e-nki, arai ol-lasti.

The hard sticks are cut from *Ficus sycomorus* and *Ekebergia sp.*; the flat pieces of wood from any fibrous tree, such as *Kigelia africana*, *Cordia ovalis*, or *Acacia albida*.

* When the journey is a short one the women carry fire with them.

[Warrior Kraal]

701 /85 cont./ Under a shade tree with thick
361 foliage a spot about 20 to 25 square meters in size is cleared and en-
342 closed with a barricade of branches. During the rainy season in place of this kraal a small hut (Fig. 18) is built out of leaves. Its approximately circular ground plan has a diameter of two to three meters. On the side opposite the entrance opening is the common sleeping place of the oi gibet com-
701 342 35 panions: between this and the door, the hearth; beside the door the space for firewood.

Fig. 18.

a) Sleeping place. b) Drinking bag.
c) Pole for meat.
d) Hearth. e) Firewood.
f) Entrance.

[415] Close beside the sleeping
[237] place hangs the stomach or
[276] bladder -- from the head of cattle just slaughtered -- filled with an extract of roots and barks that acts as a nerve stimulant and is drunk whenever one is thirsty (oi ɔ̃ɛl).

[251] In the vicinity of the hearth the meat supply, is hung on sticks (oi
701 342 alele). In the vicinity of the warrior hut the serving boys build themselves their own, considerably smaller one. One calls kraal or hut eŋ adji oi bul. Each oi gibet receives a longitudinal half of the
701 262 224 slaughtered head of cattle, from which, however, it immediately gives back the pieces intended for cooking for the common meals of the day. /86/ The picked-out fat is cooked together with this
[252] [276] meat, and to the whole are added extracts or decoctions from roots and barks (especially from oi gerolamus (1).

1. Myrica kilimandscharica Engl.

oi gloriti (2).

2. Acacia abyssinica.